Connecting via Winsock to STN

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:ssspta1653hxp

PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * * * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * * * * * * *

NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	Apr 08	"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3	Apr 09	BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
NEWS 4	Apr 09	ZDB will be removed from STN
NEWS 5	Apr 19	US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
NEWS 6	Apr 22	Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
NEWS 7	Apr 22	BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
NEWS 8	Apr 22	Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
NEWS 9	Jun 03	New e-mail delivery for search results now available
NEWS 10	Jun 10	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS 11	Jun 10	PCTFULL has been reloaded
NEWS 12	Jul 02	FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment
NEWS 13	Jul 22	USAN to be reloaded July 28, 2002; saved answer sets no longer valid
NEWS 14	Jul 29	Enhanced polymer searching in REGISTRY
NEWS 15	Jul 30	NETFIRST to be removed from STN
NEWS 16	Aug 08	CANCERLIT reload
NEWS 17	Aug 08	PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN
NEWS 18	Aug 08	NTIS has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 19	Aug 19	Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE) now available on STN
NEWS 20	Aug 19	IFIPAT, IFICDB, and IFIUDB have been reloaded
NEWS 21	Aug 19	The MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER has been reloaded
NEWS 22	Aug 26	Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS 23	Sep 03	JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 24	Sep 16	Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file
NEWS 25	Sep 16	CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
NEWS 26	Oct 01	CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985
NEWS 27	Oct 21	EVENTLINE has been reloaded
NEWS 28	Oct 24	BEILSTEIN adds new search fields
NEWS 29	Oct 24	Nutraceuticals International (NUTRACEUT) now available on STN
NEWS 30	Oct 25	MEDLINE SDI run of October 8, 2002
NEWS 31	Nov 18	DKILIT has been renamed APOLLIT
NEWS 32	Nov 25	More calculated properties added to REGISTRY
NEWS 33	Dec 02	TIBKAT will be removed from STN
NEWS 34	Dec 04	CSA files on STN
NEWS 35	Dec 17	PCTFULL now covers WP/PCT Applications from 1978 to date
NEWS 36	Dec 17	TOXCENTER enhanced with additional content
NEWS 37	Dec 17	Adis Clinical Trials Insight now available on STN
NEWS 38	Dec 30	ISMEC no longer available
NEWS 39	Jan 13	Indexing added to some pre-1967 records in CA/CAPLUS
NEWS 40	Jan 21	NUTRACEUT offering one free connect hour in February 2003
NEWS 41	Jan 21	PHARMAML offering one free connect hour in February 2003
NEWS 42	Jan 29	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to COMPENDEX, ENERGY, INSPEC
NEWS 43	Feb 13	CANCERLIT is no longer being updated
NEWS 44	Feb 24	METADEX enhancements
NEWS 45	Feb 24	PCTGEN now available on STN

```
 NEWS 46  Feb 24  TEMA now available on STN
 NEWS 47  Feb 26  NTIS now allows simultaneous left and right truncation
 NEWS 48  Feb 26  PCTFULL now contains images
 NEWS 49  Mar 04  SDI PACKAGE for monthly delivery of multifile SDI results

 NEWS EXPRESS  January 6 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a,
               CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 OCTOBER 2002
 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS INTER    General Internet Information
 NEWS LOGIN    Welcome Banner and News Items
 NEWS PHONE    Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
 NEWS WWW      CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that
specific topic.

  All use of STN is subject to the provisions of the STN Customer
  agreement.  Please note that this agreement limits use to scientific
  research.  Use for software development or design or implementation
  of commercial gateways or other similar uses is prohibited and may
  result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

  * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN  Columbus  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *



FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:56:37 ON 07 MAR 2003

=> file medline, biosis, dgene, uspatful, wpids, japio, jicst, fsta,
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.21       0.21

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:57:02 ON 07 MAR 2003

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 14:57:02 ON 07 MAR 2003
COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.(R)

FILE 'DGENE' ENTERED AT 14:57:02 ON 07 MAR 2003
COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 14:57:02 ON 07 MAR 2003
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 14:57:02 ON 07 MAR 2003
COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:57:02 ON 07 MAR 2003
COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 Japanese Patent Office (JPO)- JAPIO

FILE 'JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:57:02 ON 07 MAR 2003
COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 Japan Science and Technology Corporation (JST)

FILE 'FSTA' ENTERED AT 14:57:02 ON 07 MAR 2003
COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 International Food Information Service

=> s l16 protein
MISSING OPERATOR L16 PROTEIN
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s L16 protein
```

MISSING OPERATOR L16 PROTEIN
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s oxazolidinone
L1 4775 OXAZOLIDINONE

=> s efp
L2 554 EFP

=> s N-formylmethionly-tRNA
L3 0 N-FORMYLMETHIONLY-TRNA

=> s N-formylmethionyl-tRNA
L4 23 N-FORMYLMETHIONYL-TRNA

=> s protein L16
MISSING OPERATOR PROTEIN L16
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s l4 and l2
L5 2 L4 AND L2

=> d l5 ti abs ibib tot

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 2 USPATFULL
TI Elongation factor P (**EFP**) and assays and antimicrobial treatments related to the same
AB Disclosed are novel methods of using elongation factor p (**efp**) and related constituents of ribosomal complexes which comprise **efp**, the 50S ribosomal subunit, the 30S ribosomal subunit, the 70S initiation complex, and related proteins, cofactors and enzymes. Methods of identifying compounds which modulate prokaryotic elongation factor p and modify cell function are described. Both in vitro and in vivo methods for identifying compounds which modulate such constituents and affect cell function are described. Such identified compounds, including various antibiotics, which specifically affect cell growth, methods of treating various disorders with such compounds, and antiseptics containing such compounds are described. The present invention is also directed to methods and compounds that modulate prokaryotic elongation factor p.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:26250 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Elongation factor P (**EFP**) and assays and antimicrobial treatments related to the same		
INVENTOR(S):	Marotti, Keith R., Kalamazoo, MI, United States Poorman, Roger A., Kalamazoo, MI, United States Wells, Peter A., Kalamazoo, MI, United States Shinabarger, Dean L., Portage, MI, United States		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Pharmacia & Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6511813	B1	20030128
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-704321		20001102 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1999-322732, filed on 28 May 1999		
	NUMBER		DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-117473P		19990127 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Cochrane Carlson, Karen
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Robinson, Hope A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: O'Connor, P.C., Cozen
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1234
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 2 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Identifying a compound which modulates the activity of prokaryotic elongation factor p (**efp**) for screening for compounds which can be used as antibiotics comprises contacting **efp** with a compound and determining if **efp** activity is modified.
AN 2000-524303 [47] WPIDS
AB WO 200045177 A UPAB: 20000925
NOVELTY - A method (M1) for identifying a compound which modulates the activity of **efp** comprises contacting **efp** with a compound and determining whether the compound modifies activity of **efp**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a method (M2) for identifying a compound which modulates **efp** activity comprising:

(a) contacting a cell containing **efp** with a compound identified by M1; and

(b) determining whether the compound inhibits cell growth;

(2) a method (M3) for identifying a compound which modulates **efp** activity comprising:

(a) contacting a composition comprising **efp**, **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** (fMet-tRNA), 30S subunit, 50S, an mRNA containing an AUG sequence and initiation factors 1,2 and 3 with a compound; and

(b) determining whether the compound allows fMet-tRNA to bind to a complex formed through the interaction of **efp**, 30S subunit, 50S, an mRNA containing an AUG sequence and initiation factors 1,2 and 3;

(3) a method (M4) for identifying a compound which modulates **efp** activity comprising:

(a) contacting **efp** with prokaryotic 30S subunit or 70S ribosome to form a composition;

(b) contacting the composition with a compound; and

(c) determining whether the compound binds to **efp** in association with the 30S subunit or 70S ribosome or interferes with the binding of **efp** and the 30S subunit or 70S ribosome;

(4) a method (M5) for identifying a compound which modulates **efp** activity comprising:

(a) contacting **efp** with a composition comprising either 50S subunit or 70S ribosome, a tRNA fragment comprising CACCA-radiolabeled amino acid and a peptide bond donor to form a second composition;

(b) contacting the second composition with the compound; and

(c) determining whether the compound inhibits the first peptide bond reaction;

(5) a method (M6) for identifying a compound which modulates **efp** activity comprising:

(a) contacting a cell or composition containing **efp** with a detectably labelled oxazolidinone compound known to bind **efp**;

(b) contacting the composition or cell with an unlabelled compound; and

(c) determining whether the unlabelled compound displaces the labelled oxazolidinone compound from the complex;

(6) a method (M7) for identifying a compound which modulates **efp** but not eukaryotic eIF5A activity comprising:

(a) determining whether the compound modulates the activity of prokaryotic **efp** by M1 - M7;

(b) contacting eIF5A with a composition comprising methionyl-tRNA (Met-tRNA), 80S ribosome, an mRNA containing an AUG sequence, initiation factors eIF-2, eIF-3, eIF-5, eIF-4C, eIF-4D and a peptide bond donor to form a second composition;

(c) contacting the second composition with a compound; and

(d) determining whether the compound inhibits the first peptide bond reaction of a complex formed through the interaction of eIF5A, Met-tRNA, 80S ribosome, an mRNA containing an AUG sequence, initiation factors eIF-2, eIF-3, eIF-5, eIF-4C and eIF-4D; and

(7) modulating the activity of prokaryotic **efp**, the 30S subunit, 50S subunit, 70S ribosome or L16 protein comprising contacting the **efp** or cell or cell preparation containing the **efp** , the 30S subunit, 50S subunit, 70S ribosome or L16 protein with an oxazolidinone compound.

USE - To screen for compounds which modulate ribosome mediated peptide bond formation. These screening assays can be used to discover new and useful antibiotics.

ADVANTAGE - This screening method is more rapid and direct than currently available methods.

Dwg.0/0

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-524303 [47] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2000-387540
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-155724
TITLE: Identifying a compound which modulates the activity of prokaryotic elongation factor p (**efp**) for screening for compounds which can be used as antibiotics comprises contacting **efp** with a compound and determining if **efp** activity is modified.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16 S03
INVENTOR(S): MAROTTI, K R; POORMAN, R A; SHINABARGER, D L; WELLS, P A
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PHAA) PHARMACIA & UPJOHN; (PHAA) PHARMACIA & UPJOHN CO
COUNTRY COUNT: 87
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2000045177	A1	20000803	(200047)*	EN	52
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW					
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 9942246	A	20000818	(200057)		
EP 1147422	A1	20011024	(200171)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					
JP 2002535680	W	20021022	(200301)		63
US 6511813	B1	20030128	(200311)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2000045177	A1		WO 1999-US12073	19990528
AU 9942246	A		AU 1999-42246	19990528
EP 1147422	A1		EP 1999-926086	19990528
			WO 1999-US12073	19990528
JP 2002535680	W		WO 1999-US12073	19990528
			JP 2000-596378	19990528
US 6511813	B1	Provisional	US 1999-117473P	19990127
		Div ex	US 1999-322732	19990528

US 2000-704321 20001102

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9942246	A	Based on	WO 200045177
EP 1147422	A1	Based on	WO 200045177
JP 2002535680	W	Based on	WO 200045177

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-117473P 19990127; US 1999-322732 19990528; US 2000-704321 20001102

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:56:37 ON 07 MAR 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, DGENE, USPATFULL, WPIDS, JAPIO, JICST-EPLUS, FSTA' ENTERED AT 14:57:02 ON 07 MAR 2003

L1 4775 S OXAZOLIDINONE
L2 554 S EFP
L3 0 S N-FORMYLMETHIONLY-TRNA
L4 23 S N-FORMYLMETHIONYL-TRNA
L5 2 S L4 AND L2

=> s l1 and l2
L6 2 L1 AND L2

=> d l6 ti abs ibib tot

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 2 USPATFULL
TI Elongation factor P (**EFP**) and assays and antimicrobial treatments related to the same
AB Disclosed are novel methods of using elongation factor p (**efp**) and related constituents of ribosomal complexes which comprise **efp**, the 50S ribosomal subunit, the 30S ribosomal subunit, the 70S initiation complex, and related proteins, cofactors and enzymes. Methods of identifying compounds which modulate prokaryotic elongation factor p and modify cell function are described. Both in vitro and in vivo methods for identifying compounds which modulate such constituents and affect cell function are described. Such identified compounds, including various antibiotics, which specifically affect cell growth, methods of treating various disorders with such compounds, and antiseptics containing such compounds are described. The present invention is also directed to methods and compounds that modulate prokaryotic elongation factor p.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:26250 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Elongation factor P (**EFP**) and assays and antimicrobial treatments related to the same
INVENTOR(S):	Marotti, Keith R., Kalamazoo, MI, United States Poorman, Roger A., Kalamazoo, MI, United States Wells, Peter A., Kalamazoo, MI, United States Shinabarger, Dean L., Portage, MI, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Pharmacia & Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6511813	B1	20030128
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-704321		20001102 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1999-322732, filed on 28 May		

1999

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-117473P	19990127 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Cochrane Carlson, Karen	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Robinson, Hope A.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	O'Connor, P.C., Cozen	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	9	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1234	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 2 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

TI Identifying a compound which modulates the activity of prokaryotic elongation factor p (**efp**) for screening for compounds which can be used as antibiotics comprises contacting **efp** with a compound and determining if **efp** activity is modified.

AN 2000-524303 [47] WPIDS

AB WO 200045177 A UPAB: 20000925

NOVELTY - A method (M1) for identifying a compound which modulates the activity of **efp** comprises contacting **efp** with a compound and determining whether the compound modifies activity of **efp**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a method (M2) for identifying a compound which modulates **efp** activity comprising:

(a) contacting a cell containing **efp** with a compound identified by M1; and

(b) determining whether the compound inhibits cell growth;

(2) a method (M3) for identifying a compound which modulates **efp** activity comprising:

(a) contacting a composition comprising **efp**, N-formylmethionyl-tRNA (fMet-tRNA), 30S subunit, 50S, an mRNA containing an AUG sequence and initiation factors 1,2 and 3 with a compound; and

(b) determining whether the compound allows fMet-tRNA to bind to a complex formed through the interaction of **efp**, 30S subunit, 50S, an mRNA containing an AUG sequence and initiation factors 1,2 and 3;

(3) a method (M4) for identifying a compound which modulates **efp** activity comprising:

(a) contacting **efp** with prokaryotic 30S subunit or 70S ribosome to form a composition;

(b) contacting the composition with a compound; and

(c) determining whether the compound binds to **efp** in association with the 30S subunit or 70S ribosome or interferes with the binding of **efp** and the 30S subunit or 70S ribosome;

(4) a method (M5) for identifying a compound which modulates **efp** activity comprising:

(a) contacting **efp** with a composition comprising either 50S subunit or 70S ribosome, a tRNA fragment comprising CACCA-radiolabeled amino acid and a peptide bond donor to form a second composition;

(b) contacting the second composition with the compound; and

(c) determining whether the compound inhibits the first peptide bond reaction;

(5) a method (M6) for identifying a compound which modulates **efp** activity comprising:

(a) contacting a cell or composition containing **efp** with a detectably labelled **oxazolidinone** compound known to bind **efp**;

(b) contacting the composition or cell with an unlabelled compound;

and

(c) determining whether the unlabelled compound displaces the labelled **oxazolidinone** compound from the complex;

(6) a method (M7) for identifying a compound which modulates **efp** but not eukaryotic eIF5A activity comprising:

(a) determining whether the compound modulates the activity of prokaryotic **efp** by M1 - M7;

(b) contacting eIF5A with a composition comprising methionyl-tRNA (Met-tRNA), 80S ribosome, an mRNA containing an AUG sequence, initiation factors eIF-2, eIF-3, eIF-5, eIF-4C, eIF-4D and a peptide bond donor to form a second composition;

(c) contacting the second composition with a compound; and

(d) determining whether the compound inhibits the first peptide bond reaction of a complex formed through the interaction of eIF5A, Met-tRNA, 80S ribosome, an mRNA containing an AUG sequence, initiation factors eIF-2, eIF-3, eIF-5, eIF-4C and eIF-4D; and

(7) modulating the activity of prokaryotic **efp**, the 30S subunit, 50S subunit, 70S ribosome or L16 protein comprising contacting the **efp** or cell or cell preparation containing the **efp** , the 30S subunit, 50S subunit, 70S ribosome or L16 protein with an **oxazolidinone** compound.

USE - To screen for compounds which modulate ribosome mediated peptide bond formation. These screening assays can be used to discover new and useful antibiotics.

ADVANTAGE - This screening method is more rapid and direct than currently available methods.

Dwg.0/0

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-524303 [47] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2000-387540
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-155724
TITLE: Identifying a compound which modulates the activity of prokaryotic elongation factor p (**efp**) for screening for compounds which can be used as antibiotics comprises contacting **efp** with a compound and determining if **efp** activity is modified.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16 S03
INVENTOR(S): MAROTTI, K R; POORMAN, R A; SHINABARGER, D L; WELLS, P A
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PHAA) PHARMACIA & UPJOHN; (PHAA) PHARMACIA & UPJOHN CO
COUNTRY COUNT: 87
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2000045177	A1	20000803	(200047)*	EN	52
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW					
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 9942246	A	20000818	(200057)		
EP 1147422	A1	20011024	(200171)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					
JP 2002535680	W	20021022	(200301)		63
US 6511813	B1	20030128	(200311)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2000045177	A1	WO 1999-US12073	19990528
AU 9942246	A	AU 1999-42246	19990528
EP 1147422	A1	EP 1999-926086	19990528

			WO 1999-US12073	19990528
JP 2002535680	W		WO 1999-US12073	19990528
			JP 2000-596378	19990528
US 6511813	B1	Provisional	US 1999-117473P	19990127
		Div ex	US 1999-322732	19990528
			US 2000-704321	20001102

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9942246	A	Based on	WO 200045177
EP 1147422	A1	Based on	WO 200045177
JP 2002535680	W	Based on	WO 200045177

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-117473P 19990127; US 1999-322732 19990528; US 2000-704321 20001102

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:56:37 ON 07 MAR 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, DGENE, USPATFULL, WPIDS, JAPIO, JICST-EPLUS, FSTA' ENTERED AT 14:57:02 ON 07 MAR 2003

L1	4775	S	OXAZOLIDINONE
L2	554	S	EFP
L3	0	S	N-FORMYLMETHIONLY-TRNA
L4	23	S	N-FORMYLMETHIONYL-TRNA
L5	2	S	L4 AND L2
L6	2	S	L1 AND L2

=> d l4 ti abs ibib 1-10

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 23 MEDLINE

TI Characterization of an eukaryotic peptide deformylase from Plasmodium falciparum.

AB Ribosomal protein synthesis in eubacteria and eukaryotic organelles initiates with an **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA**(i), resulting in N-terminal formylation of all nascent polypeptides. Peptide deformylase (PDF) catalyzes the subsequent removal of the N-terminal formyl group from the majority of bacterial proteins. Until recently, PDF has been thought as an enzyme unique to the bacterial kingdom. Searches of the genomic DNA databases identified several genes that encode proteins of high sequence homology to bacterial PDF from eukaryotic organisms. The cDNA encoding Plasmodium falciparum PDF (PfPDF) has been cloned and overexpressed in Escherichia coli. The recombinant protein is catalytically active in deformylating N-formylated peptides, shares many of the properties of bacterial PDF, and is inhibited by specific PDF inhibitors. Western blot analysis indicated expression of mature PfPDF in trophozoite, schizont, and segmenter stages of intraerythrocytic development. These results provide strong evidence that a functional PDF is present in P. falciparum. In addition, PDF inhibitors inhibited the growth of P. falciparum in the intraerythrocytic culture.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001699587 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21614330 PubMed ID: 11747293
TITLE: Characterization of an eukaryotic peptide deformylase from Plasmodium falciparum.
AUTHOR: Bracchi-Ricard V; Nguyen K T; Zhou Y; Rajagopalan P T; Chakrabarti D; Pei D
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Molecular Biology & Microbiology, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL 32816, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: AI 40575 (NIAID)

SOURCE: ARCHIVES OF BIOCHEMISTRY AND BIOPHYSICS, (2001 Dec 15) 396 (2) 162-70.
Journal code: 0372430. ISSN: 0003-9861.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200202
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011219
Last Updated on STN: 20020222
Entered Medline: 20020221

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 23 MEDLINE
TI Linezolid Pharmacia Corp.
AB Linezolid is an oxazolidinone developed by Pharmacia (formerly Pharmacia & Upjohn) for the treatment of multi-resistant Gram-positive infections [187765,317456]. It binds to ribosomal 50S subunits, most likely within domain V within the 23S rRNA peptidyl transferase and a secondary interaction with the 30S subunit. This results in inhibition of the initiation of protein translation at an early point, which is probably **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** [335843]. No direct action on DNA or RNA synthesis has been observed [220169]. Linezolid resistance due to a 23S rRNA mutation may emerge in Enterococci during therapy with this antimicrobial, and may be associated with clinical failure [368652]. Following FDA approval, linezolid was launched in May 2000 [368526,368652]. In April 2000, the FDA approved linezolid injection, tablets and oral suspension for the treatment of patients with infections caused by Gram-positive bacteria. It is indicated for adults in the treatment of nosocomial pneumonia, community-acquired pneumonia (CAP), complicated and uncomplicated skin and skin structure infections and vancomycin-resistant enterococcus (VRE) infections caused by methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), VRE faecium and penicillin-susceptible Streptococcus pneumoniae [363503]. The FDA, however, did not grant Pharmacia indications for linezolid in the treatment of CAP due to either penicillin-resistant S aureus (PRSA) or MRSA. In May 2000, Merrill Lynch predicted sales for 2000 to be US $50 million, rising to US $760 million in 2004 [366910]. In February 2000, P&U predicted that peak sales of the drug had the potential to reach in excess of US $750 million [358429]. In February 1999, Morgan Stanley Dean Witter predicted sales of US $40 million in 2000 rising to US $275 million in 2005 [319855]. In December 1998, Deutsche Bank predicted sales of US $100 million in 2000 rising to US $300 million in 2002 [316769].
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001215762 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21144831 PubMed ID: 11249571
TITLE: Linezolid Pharmacia Corp.
AUTHOR: Barrett J F
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Research and Development Division, Bristol-Myers Squibb Pharmaceutical Research Institute, Wallingford, CT 06492, USA.. john.barrett@bms.com
SOURCE: Curr Opin Investig Drugs, (2000 Oct) 1 (2) 181-7. Ref: 78
Journal code: 100965718. ISSN: 1472-4472.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200104
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010425
Last Updated on STN: 20020420
Entered Medline: 20010419

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 23 MEDLINE
TI The oxazolidinone linezolid inhibits initiation of protein synthesis in

bacteria.

AB The oxazolidinones represent a new class of antimicrobial agents which are active against multidrug-resistant staphylococci, streptococci, and enterococci. Previous studies have demonstrated that oxazolidinones inhibit bacterial translation in vitro at a step preceding elongation but after the charging of N-formylmethionine to the initiator tRNA molecule. The event that occurs between these two steps is termed initiation. Initiation of protein synthesis requires the simultaneous presence of N-formylmethionine-tRNA, the 30S ribosomal subunit, mRNA, GTP, and the initiation factors IF1, IF2, and IF3. An initiation complex assay measuring the binding of [3H]**N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** to ribosomes in response to mRNA binding was used in order to investigate the mechanism of oxazolidinone action. Linezolid inhibited initiation complex formation with either the 30S or the 70S ribosomal subunits from Escherichia coli. In addition, complex formation with Staphylococcus aureus 70S tight-couple ribosomes was inhibited by linezolid. Linezolid did not inhibit the independent binding of either mRNA or **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** to E. coli 30S ribosomal subunits, nor did it prevent the formation of the IF2-**N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** binary complex. The results demonstrate that oxazolidinones inhibit the formation of the initiation complex in bacterial translation systems by preventing formation of the **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA**-ribosome-mRNA ternary complex.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999054873 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99054873 PubMed ID: 9835522
TITLE: The oxazolidinone linezolid inhibits initiation of protein synthesis in bacteria.
AUTHOR: Swaney S M; Aoki H; Ganoza M C; Shinabarger D L
CORPORATE SOURCE: Infectious Diseases Research, Pharmacia & Upjohn, Inc., Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001, USA.
SOURCE: ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS AND CHEMOTHERAPY, (1998 Dec) 42 (12) 3251-5.
Journal code: 0315061. ISSN: 0066-4804.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199902
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19990311
Last Updated on STN: 20020420
Entered Medline: 19990222

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 23 MEDLINE

TI Mechanism of action of oxazolidinones: effects of linezolid and eperezolid on translation reactions.

AB The oxazolidinones are a new class of synthetic antibiotics with good activity against gram-positive pathogenic bacteria. Experiments with a susceptible Escherichia coli strain, UC6782, demonstrated that in vivo protein synthesis was inhibited by both eperezolid (formerly U-100592) and linezolid (formerly U-100766). Both linezolid and eperezolid were potent inhibitors of cell-free transcription-translation in E. coli, exhibiting 50% inhibitory concentrations (IC50s) of 1.8 and 2.5 microM, respectively. The ability to demonstrate inhibition of in vitro translation directed by phage MS2 RNA was greatly dependent upon the amount of RNA added to the assay. For eperezolid, 128 microg of RNA per ml produced an IC50 of 50 microM whereas a concentration of 32 microg/ml yielded an IC50 of 20 microM. Investigating lower RNA template concentrations in linezolid inhibition experiments revealed that 32 and 8 microg of MS2 phage RNA per ml produced IC50s of 24 and 15 microM, respectively. This phenomenon was shared by the translation initiation inhibitor kasugamycin but not by streptomycin. Neither oxazolidinone inhibited the formation of **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA**, elongation, or termination reactions of bacterial translation. The oxazolidinones appear to inhibit

bacterial translation at the initiation phase of protein synthesis.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97472167 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97472167 PubMed ID: 9333037
TITLE: Mechanism of action of oxazolidinones: effects of linezolid and eperezolid on translation reactions.
AUTHOR: Shinabarger D L; Marotti K R; Murray R W; Lin A H; Melchior E P; Swaney S M; Dunyak D S; Demyan W F; Buysse J M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Infectious Diseases Research, Pharmacia & Upjohn, Inc., Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001-0199, USA.
SOURCE: ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS AND CHEMOTHERAPY, (1997 Oct) 41 (10) 2132-6.
Journal code: 0315061. ISSN: 0066-4804.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199711
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19971224
Last Updated on STN: 20020420
Entered Medline: 19971124

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 23 MEDLINE

TI Binding of Escherichia coli protein synthesis initiation factor IF1 to 30S ribosomal subunits measured by fluorescence polarization.

AB The interaction of initiation factor IF1 with 30S ribosomal subunits was measured quantitatively by fluorescence polarization. Purified IF1 was treated with 2-iminothiolane and N-[[(iodoacetyl)-amino]ethyl]-5-naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid in order to prepare a covalent fluorescent derivative without eliminating positive charges on the protein required for biochemical activity. The fluorescent-labeled IF1 binds to 30S subunits and promotes the formation of **N-formylmethionyl -tRNA** complexes with 70S ribosomes. Analyses of mixtures of fluorescent-labeled IF1 and 30S ribosomal subunits with an SLM 4800 spectrofluorometer showed little change in fluorescence spectra or lifetimes upon binding, but a difference in polarization between free and bound forms is measurable. Bound to free ratios were calculated from polarization data and used in Scatchard plots to determine equilibrium binding constants and number of binding sites per ribosomal subunit. Competition between derivatized and nonderivatized forms of IF1 was quantified, and association constants for the native factor were determined: (5 +/- 1) X 10(5) M-1 with IF1 alone; (3.6 +/- 0.4) X 10(7) M-1 with IF3; (1.1 +/- 0.2) X 10(8) M-1 with IF2; (2.5 +/- 0.5) X 10(8) M-1 with both IF2 and IF3. In all cases, 0.9-1.1 binding sites per 30S subunit were detected. Divalent cations have little effect on affinities, whereas increasing monovalent cations inhibit binding. On the basis of the association constants, we predict that greater than 90% of native 30S subunits are complexed with all three initiation factors in intact bacterial cells.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 86243338 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86243338 PubMed ID: 3521729
TITLE: Binding of Escherichia coli protein synthesis initiation factor IF1 to 30S ribosomal subunits measured by fluorescence polarization.
AUTHOR: Zucker F H; Hershey J W
SOURCE: BIOCHEMISTRY, (1986 Jun 17) 25 (12) 3682-90.
Journal code: 0370623. ISSN: 0006-2960.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198608
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900321
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19860820

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 23 MEDLINE
TI Identifying primary translation products: use of **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** and prevention of NH2-terminal acetylation.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 84092675 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 84092675 PubMed ID: 6361453
TITLE: Identifying primary translation products: use of **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** and prevention of NH2-terminal acetylation.
AUTHOR: Palmiter R D
SOURCE: METHODS IN ENZYMOLOGY, (1983) 96 150-7.
Journal code: 0212271. ISSN: 0076-6879.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198402
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900319
Last Updated on STN: 19900319
Entered Medline: 19840214

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 23 MEDLINE
TI Effect of spermidine on **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** binding to 30S ribosomal subunits and on **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** dependent polypeptide synthesis.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 79041652 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 79041652 PubMed ID: 361040
TITLE: Effect of spermidine on **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** binding to 30S ribosomal subunits and on **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** dependent polypeptide synthesis.
AUTHOR: Igarashi K; Watanabe Y; Nakamura K; Kojima M; Fujiki Y; Hirose S
SOURCE: BIOCHEMICAL AND BIOPHYSICAL RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS, (1978 Aug 14) 83 (3) 806-13.
Journal code: 0372516. ISSN: 0006-291X.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197812
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900314
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19781220

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 23 MEDLINE
TI Characterization and site of action of a soluble protein that stimulates peptide-bond synthesis.
AB A recently identified soluble protein, named EF-P, stimulates peptide bond synthesis from ribosomal-bound **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** and the aminoacyl-tRNA analog, puromycin. Using this model of peptide bond formation we have purified this activity approximately 100-fold from ribosome-free extracts of Escherichia coli. In order to study the mechanism by which the EF-P factor stimulates peptide bond formation, we examined and compared the requirements and site of action of the spontaneous and the EF-P-mediated synthesis of peptide bonds. We find that "enzymic" peptide bond synthesis (+EF-P) is characterized by relatively broad temperature and NH4Cl optima, a sharp Mg2+ optimum at 12 mM, and an apparent pKa of approximately 8.5. The characteristics of enzymic peptide bond synthesis closely resemble those reported for native peptidyl-puromycin formation rather than other models of peptide synthesis. Factor EF-P requires both 30-S and 50-S subunits for activity. The 30-S particle is inactive by itself and may function in the reaction

merely to bind the fMet-tRNA substrate. Both the peptidyl transferase and the EF-P binding site may be part of the 50-S subunit. Unlike all other propagation factors, EF-P does not require the 50-S ribosomal proteins L7 and L12 and may therefore occupy a different ribosomal site.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 77091098 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77091098 PubMed ID: 795670
TITLE: Characterization and site of action of a soluble protein that stimulates peptide-bond synthesis.
AUTHOR: Glick B R; Ganoza M C
SOURCE: EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF BIOCHEMISTRY, (1976 Dec 11) 71 (2) 483-91.
Journal code: 0107600. ISSN: 0014-2956.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197703
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19770331

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 23 MEDLINE
TI Purification and properties of an **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** hydrolase.
AB The isolation and properties of a novel **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** hydrolase (hydrolase II) from Escherichia coli are described. This enzyme is difficult to detect in crude extracts; purification, however, unmasks the activity. Sedimentation and gel filtration parameters of this enzyme differ from those of the previously described peptidyl-tRNA hydrolase (hydrolase I), and preparations can be obtained where the two activities are free of each other. A mutant of hydrolase I has wild-type levels of hydrolase II. These data indicate that hydrolase II is a different enzyme, or an altogether different form of hydrolase I. The bulk of the enzymic activity occurs in the ribosome-free cytoplasm; the remainder is found on intact or dissociated 70-S ribosomes. Purified preparations of hydrolase II analyzed by two-dimensional gel electrophoresis contain 2 protein bands. These 2 proteins do not coincide in electrophoretic mobility with any known ribosomal proteins. Analysis after mixing experiments verifies this conclusion. The purified enzyme (hydrolase II) is inhibited by ribosomes bearing bound **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA**. The inhibition is potentiated by sparsomycin and other antibiotics that block specifically peptide-bond synthesis. The relationship of this enzyme to other hydrolytic activities, including a newly described ribosome-dependent hydrolase, are discussed.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 76235392 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76235392 PubMed ID: 780109
TITLE: Purification and properties of an **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** hydrolase.
AUTHOR: Ganoza M C; Barraclough N; Wong J T
SOURCE: EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF BIOCHEMISTRY, (1976 Jun 1) 65 (2) 613-22.
Journal code: 0107600. ISSN: 0014-2956.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197610
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19761002

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 23 MEDLINE
TI Binding of methylmercuric hydroxide by 4-thiouridine of **N-**

formylmethionyl-tRNA from Escherichia coli.

AB The binding of methylmercuric hydroxide to **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** of Escherichia coli has been studied. In the absence of magnesium ions, methylmercury binds strongly to 4-thiouridine in the eighth position from the 5' end: the dissociation constant is (1.0 +/- 0.2) X 10(-5) M, and the forward and reverse rate constants for binding are (5.3 +/- 0.5) X 10(4) M-1S-1 and 0.38 +/- 0.02S-1, respectively. The presence of Mg2+ prevents this binding, presumably through some conformational change induced in the structure of **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA**.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 76207853 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76207853 PubMed ID: 776370
TITLE: Binding of methylmercuric hydroxide by 4-thiouridine of **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** from Escherichia coli.
AUTHOR: Maguire R J
SOURCE: CANADIAN JOURNAL OF BIOCHEMISTRY, (1976 Jun) 54 (6) 583-7. Journal code: 0421034. ISSN: 0008-4018.
PUB. COUNTRY: Canada
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197609
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19760902

```
=> s linezolid
L7        1040 LINEZOLID

=> s eperezolid
L8          83 EPEREZOLID

=> s l7 and l8
L9          69 L7 AND L8

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:56:37 ON 07 MAR 2003)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, DGENE, USPATFULL, WPIDS, JAPIO, JICST-EPLUS, FSTA'
     ENTERED AT 14:57:02 ON 07 MAR 2003
L1         4775 S OXAZOLIDINONE
L2          554 S EFP
L3            0 S N-FORMYLMETHIONLY-TRNA
L4           23 S N-FORMYLMETHIONYL-TRNA
L5            2 S L4 AND L2
L6            2 S L1 AND L2
L7         1040 S LINEZOLID
L8           83 S EPEREZOLID
L9           69 S L7 AND L8

=> s l9 and l2
L10           2 L9 AND L2

=> s l10 and l5
L11           2 L10 AND L5

=> s AUG sequence
L12          50 AUG SEQUENCE

=> s l12 and l4
L13           2 L12 AND L4
```

=> d l13 ti abs ibib tot

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 2 USPATFULL
TI Elongation factor P (EFP) and assays and antimicrobial treatments related to the same
AB Disclosed are novel methods of using elongation factor p (efp) and related constituents of ribosomal complexes which comprise efp, the 50S ribosomal subunit, the 30S ribosomal subunit, the 70S initiation complex, and related proteins, cofactors and enzymes. Methods of identifying compounds which modulate prokaryotic elongation factor p and modify cell function are described. Both in vitro and in vivo methods for identifying compounds which modulate such constituents and affect cell function are described. Such identified compounds, including various antibiotics, which specifically affect cell growth, methods of treating various disorders with such compounds, and antiseptics containing such compounds are described. The present invention is also directed to methods and compounds that modulate prokaryotic elongation factor p.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:26250 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Elongation factor P (EFP) and assays and antimicrobial treatments related to the same
INVENTOR(S):	Marotti, Keith R., Kalamazoo, MI, United States Poorman, Roger A., Kalamazoo, MI, United States Wells, Peter A., Kalamazoo, MI, United States Shinabarger, Dean L., Portage, MI, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Pharmacia & Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6511813	B1	20030128
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-704321		20001102 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1999-322732, filed on 28 May 1999		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-117473P	19990127 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Cochrane Carlson, Karen
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Robinson, Hope A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	O'Connor, P.C., Cozen
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	1234

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 2 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Identifying a compound which modulates the activity of prokaryotic elongation factor p (efp) for screening for compounds which can be used as antibiotics comprises contacting efp with a compound and determining if efp activity is modified.
AN 2000-524303 [47] WPIDS
AB WO 200045177 A UPAB: 20000925
NOVELTY - A method (M1) for identifying a compound which modulates the activity of efp comprises contacting efp with a compound and determining whether the compound modifies activity of efp.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a method (M2) for identifying a compound which modulates efp activity comprising:

(a) contacting a cell containing efp with a compound identified by M1; and

(b) determining whether the compound inhibits cell growth;

(2) a method (M3) for identifying a compound which modulates efp activity comprising:

(a) contacting a composition comprising efp, **N-formylmethionyl-tRNA** (fMet-tRNA), 30S subunit, 50S, an mRNA containing an **AUG sequence** and initiation factors 1,2 and 3 with a compound; and

(b) determining whether the compound allows fMet-tRNA to bind to a complex formed through the interaction of efp, 30S subunit, 50S, an mRNA containing an **AUG sequence** and initiation factors 1,2 and 3;

(3) a method (M4) for identifying a compound which modulates efp activity comprising:

(a) contacting efp with prokaryotic 30S subunit or 70S ribosome to form a composition;

(b) contacting the composition with a compound; and

(c) determining whether the compound binds to efp in association with the 30S subunit or 70S ribosome or interferes with the binding of efp and the 30S subunit or 70S ribosome;

(4) a method (M5) for identifying a compound which modulates efp activity comprising:

(a) contacting efp with a composition comprising either 50S subunit or 70S ribosome, a tRNA fragment comprising CACCA-radiolabeled amino acid and a peptide bond donor to form a second composition;

(b) contacting the second composition with the compound; and

(c) determining whether the compound inhibits the first peptide bond reaction;

(5) a method (M6) for identifying a compound which modulates efp activity comprising:

(a) contacting a cell or composition containing efp with a detectably labelled oxazolidinone compound known to bind efp;

(b) contacting the composition or cell with an unlabelled compound; and

(c) determining whether the unlabelled compound displaces the labelled oxazolidinone compound from the complex;

(6) a method (M7) for identifying a compound which modulates efp but not eukaryotic eIF5A activity comprising:

(a) determining whether the compound modulates the activity of prokaryotic efp by M1 - M7;

(b) contacting eIF5A with a composition comprising methionyl-tRNA (Met-tRNA), 80S ribosome, an mRNA containing an **AUG sequence**, initiation factors eIF-2, eIF-3, eIF-5, eIF-4C, eIF-4D and a peptide bond donor to form a second composition;

(c) contacting the second composition with a compound; and

(d) determining whether the compound inhibits the first peptide bond reaction of a complex formed through the interaction of eIF5A, Met-tRNA, 80S ribosome, an mRNA containing an **AUG sequence**, initiation factors eIF-2, eIF-3, eIF-5, eIF-4C and eIF-4D; and

(7) modulating the activity of prokaryotic efp, the 30S subunit, 50S subunit, 70S ribosome or L16 protein comprising contacting the efp or cell or cell preparation containing the efp, the 30S subunit, 50S subunit, 70S ribosome or L16 protein with an oxazolidinone compound.

USE - To screen for compounds which modulate ribosome mediated peptide bond formation. These screening assays can be used to discover new and useful antibiotics.

ADVANTAGE - This screening method is more rapid and direct than currently available methods.

Dwg.0/0

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-524303 [47] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2000-387540

DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-155724
TITLE: Identifying a compound which modulates the activity of prokaryotic elongation factor p (efp) for screening for compounds which can be used as antibiotics comprises contacting efp with a compound and determining if efp activity is modified.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16 S03
INVENTOR(S): MAROTTI, K R; POORMAN, R A; SHINABARGER, D L; WELLS, P A
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PHAA) PHARMACIA & UPJOHN; (PHAA) PHARMACIA & UPJOHN CO
COUNTRY COUNT: 87
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2000045177	A1	20000803	(200047)*	EN	52
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW					
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 9942246	A	20000818	(200057)		
EP 1147422	A1	20011024	(200171)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					
JP 2002535680	W	20021022	(200301)		63
US 6511813	B1	20030128	(200311)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2000045177	A1		WO 1999-US12073	19990528
AU 9942246	A		AU 1999-42246	19990528
EP 1147422	A1		EP 1999-926086	19990528
			WO 1999-US12073	19990528
JP 2002535680	W		WO 1999-US12073	19990528
			JP 2000-596378	19990528
US 6511813	B1	Provisional	US 1999-117473P	19990127
		Div ex	US 1999-322732	19990528
			US 2000-704321	20001102

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9942246	A	Based on	WO 200045177
EP 1147422	A1	Based on	WO 200045177
JP 2002535680	W	Based on	WO 200045177

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-117473P 19990127; US 1999-322732 19990528; US 2000-704321 20001102